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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 83^d CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

A Mission Well Done

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ESTES KEFAUVER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, December 1, 1954

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to say a word of commendation for a mission that seems to have been splendidly carried out. In August of this year the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], as chairman of the Subcommittee on Armed Services, appointed Brig. Gen. Julius Klein as a nonpaid consultant to make certain studies of conditions in Europe. I wish to compliment these distinguished Senators upon this appointment.

The purpose at that time was to make a study in Europe of matters pertaining to our foreign installations, especially military establishments. However, preceding his sailing, the sudden collapse of EDC upon its rejection by the French Chamber of Deputies enlarged his mission so as to consider the effect of the action of France in connection with our part in plans for the military defense of Western Europe.

I visited Europe recently and had occasion to observe first-hand the effectiveness in which General Klein conducted his mission. He got facts which I am sure will be of great use to these committees of the Senate and to others interested in the problem when his report is released. Some information about his findings has already been suggested, and it indicates that he will point out ways whereby much money can be saved in our economic and aid programs without substantially diminishing their effectiveness. Among other things, it is understood that he will recommend a permanent watchdog staff in connec-

tion with American spending in Europe. Other tentative proposals are outlined in the Chicago Daily News of October 25.

While General Klein and I have divergent political affiliations, he being a Republican and a close associate of the late Senator Taft, and while many of us may disagree with some of his conclusions, I am sure that his views will be of interest and of assistance to all of us.

The Chicago American of September 4 complimented his selection for this important mission.

I ask unanimous consent that the tentative proposals as outlined in the article of the Chicago Daily News and the editorial of the Chicago American be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the tentative proposals and editorial were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Chicago Daily News of October 25, 1954]

In his report the general is said to be stressing the following points:

1. The Senate appropriations committee should end political propaganda in Europe. Propaganda has outlived its time, as European countries are either under Moscow's grip, verging toward communism or fascism or want their own brand of democratic propaganda.

The emphasis of American activities should be put even more than it is today on the economy factor both within Europe and within the States.

It appears to be the general's conviction that only a prosperous economy with a better standard of living for the poor can save such countries as France or Italy from communism. Helping only to increase production conveys the risk that any further dollar spent in Europe might come back and haunt America's own economy.

2. There are too many American missions in Europe and their number should soon be drastically reduced. As a first immediate measure Klein will propose that Army purchasing agencies in Europe be put under General Services Administration, the United States housekeeping agency.

3. American soldiers should be spared, and Europe should be imposed on to organize promptly its own defensive forces. All available soldiers in Europe should be used.

Klein suggests that a free Polish army be constituted out of the remains of General Sikorski's and General Anders' wartime troops.

They would be reinforced by the many young Poles who have fled from their Russian-occupied native country and are willing to enlist. Such an army, the general thinks, could be established in Spain.

QUESTIONS DULLES TRIPS TO EUROPE

4. American foreign policy is not taken too seriously in Europe. There has been too much meddling with local governments and not enough clear-cut lines drawn.

Now that America has done more than its share in Europe, the countries should start selling themselves.

The general was quoted as admiring Secretary of State Dulles' moral and physical courage, but had some doubts about the value of his many trips to Europe. European leaders should now find their way to Washington when they have problems.

By coming too frequently to Europe, Dulles, in the eyes of Klein, is making the same mistake that Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, or Dean Acheson made before him—discrediting United States foreign policy with comparatively little results in exchange.

Klein apparently has found that Europeans view America with neither the gratitude they should nor with the admiration it deserves for its democratic institutions and economic realizations.

Europeans yell as soon as they don't get what they want from the United States, and Uncle Sam starts brandishing his stick at them.

American diplomats in Europe are too inclined to take the side of public opinion instead of defending American points of view.

Americans are 100 percent popular in only one country in Europe—Spain, and Spain is under a Fascist regime.

France is fast undergoing a thorough and necessary change. Premier Mendes-France is already a popular leader and his program of economic and social reforms may save France from communism, if opposition parties and the big powers do not interfere.

Britain is to be blamed as much as France because the EDC treaty did not come into existence.

Britain could have put it through if only it had given it half of the support it gave later to the Brussels Pact.

The United States, while insisting that the French ratify, should have put pressure on Britain to associate itself to the European institutions it outlined, as it did later on.

PRaises MILITARY OVER DIPLOMATS

6. The American military in Europe is far superior to American diplomats. However, there are still too many duplications, too little coordination.

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7. Instead of paying so much attention to European institutions, United States diplomacy should do its best to strengthen the United Nations.

The United Nations should, in the general's eyes, be the bulwark of peace and the center of the free world's peaceful and defensive institutions.

Germany should get into the United Nations as soon as possible. As for Red China, it is there already, through the Soviets.

[From the Chicago American of September 4, 1954]

GENERAL KLEIN'S MISSION

Selection of Gen. Julius Klein to conduct a study of American military establishments in Europe for the Senate Appropriations Committee is a great honor to General Klein and a nice compliment to Chicago and Illinois.

General Klein has been appointed a special consultant to the armed services subcommittee by its chairman, Senator FERGUSON, of Michigan, and Senator BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

He sailed for Europe yesterday to study our military installations and he will report his findings to the subcommittee before the 84th Congress meets in January.

Because of his peculiar experiences, General Klein is especially well equipped to appraise our military forces in Europe and their needs.

He is an officer of the Illinois National Guard with a fine record of active service. In World War II he served in the Pacific and the Philippines. He was complimented for distinguished service by General MacArthur.

The general is experienced in politics. He is a public relations man and a former newspaperman, so he possesses a profound understanding of political values and a full appreciation of the need for an informed public opinion.

He is acquainted with all the ramifications of military organization, having served as a special assistant to War Secretary Patterson in framing the unification program out of which the Defense Department was created.

General Klein has been promised the full cooperation of the Defense and State Departments, and he is a personal friend of Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, commander of NATO, so he will have access to all the facts. And the record of his life—his military service, his leadership in the activities of the American Legion and his forthright stand on every occasion for Americanism and against communism—insures that his appraisal of the facts will be made entirely in the interests of the United States.

It is a grave responsibility that Senator BRIDGES and Senator FERGUSON have placed on General Klein. In accepting it, he demonstrates again the spirit of service that has shaped the course of his life.